HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH ASSESSMENT – FIRST COLONIAL HIGH SCHOOL**

Identify the people or events which are described by the passages and pictures below.

**\_\_\_\_\_1. Identify the Harvard professor pictured below, who was arrested for prying the door to his own home open in 2009. He is the author of several notable books on American History, and his recent documentary, *The African-Americans: Across Many Rivers*, is currently airing on PBS stations across the country.**



A. Booker T. Washington

B. Huey Newton

C. Henry Louis Gates

D. John Hope Franklin

E. Julian Bond

**\_\_\_\_\_2. She is the author of the poem “I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings” and several books, including the ode “Still I Rise” and “All God’s Children Need Traveling Shoes.”**

A. Gabriel Garcia Marquez

B. Toni Morrison

C. Maya Angelou

D. Alice Walker

E. Zora Neale Hurston

**\_\_\_\_\_3. Each of the films listed below were original film productions directed by this man:**

***Do the Right Thing***

***Malcolm X***

***He Got Game***

***When the Levees Broke***

***Red Hook Summer***

A. Martin Scorsese

B. Stanley Kubrick

C. Spike Lee

D. George Lucas

E. Steven Spielberg

**\_\_\_\_\_4. This Supreme Court case overturned the state of Virginia’s miscegenation laws, which had forbid interracial marriages. Recently, Attorney General Mark Herring invoked the ruling when explain that he would not defend Virginia’s current law banning gay marriage. Unlike 1967, he explained, he wanted the Attorney General’s office in Virginia to be on the right side of history.**

A. *Loving V. Virginia*  
B. Plessy V. Ferguson

C. Morgan V. Virginia

D. Brown V. Board of Education, Topeka, KS

E. Marbury V. Madison

**\_\_\_\_\_5. This New York City born writer was a protégé of Richard Wright during the 1940s and 1950s. As an expatriate author, he rose to prominence based on his novels, including *The Fire Next Time*. He was openly homosexual and advocated for tolerance for gays and for interracial marriages during the 1960s – both of which were causes which had not yet gained the momentum they have today.**

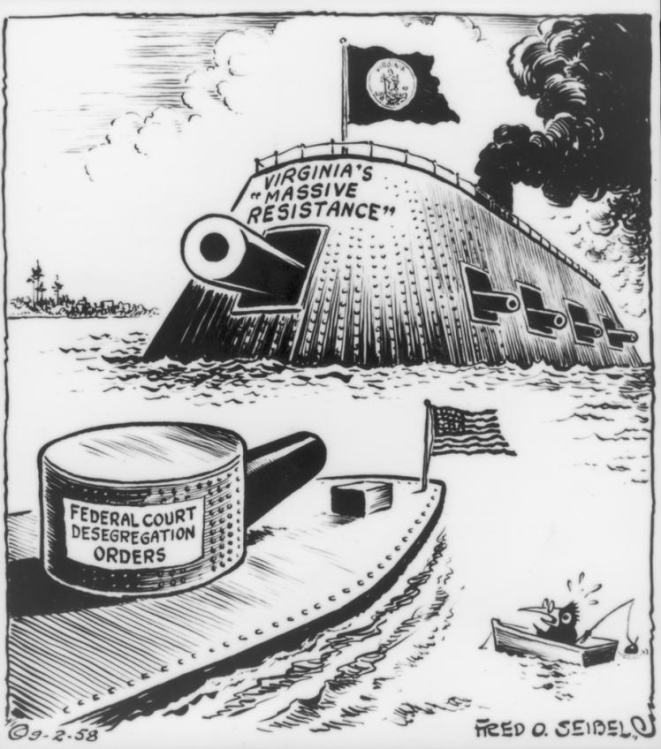
A. Ralph Waldo Ellison

B. Richard Wright

C. James Baldwin

D. Lincoln Steffens

E. Booker T. Washington



**\_\_\_\_\_6. The political cartoon above was a response to the closing of schools in many of Virginia’s public school divisions. Which group of students met obstacles in the form of “Massive Resistance” and eventually, “white flight?”**

A. The Little Rock Nine

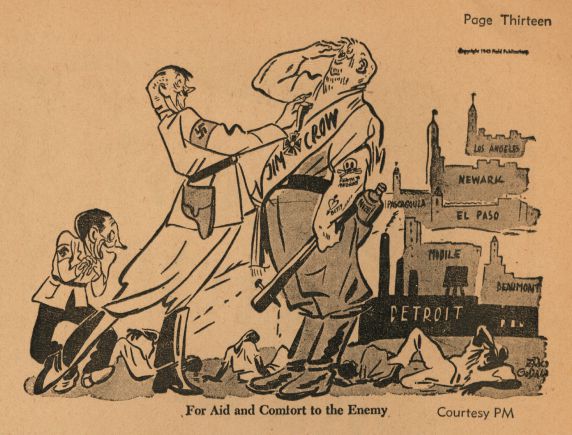
B. The Norfolk 17

C. The Freedom Riders

D. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

E. The Freedman’s Bureau

**\_\_\_\_\_7. During World War II, *rioting in this major center of war production in 1943* was an embarrassment to the United States. The political cartoon below was published by Dr. Seuss during the war, to encourage Americans to compare their nation’s treatment of blacks with Germany’s treatment of Jewish citizens in the 1920s and 1930s. African-Americans continued to flash the “Double-V” – victory over fascism abroad and over racism at home.**



A. The Tulsa Riot

B. The Watts Riot

C. The Detroit Riot

D. “Greekfest”

E. The Springfield Riot

**\_\_\_\_\_8. Which star catcher from the Negro Leagues was known as “The Black Babe Ruth?”**

A. Jackie Robinson

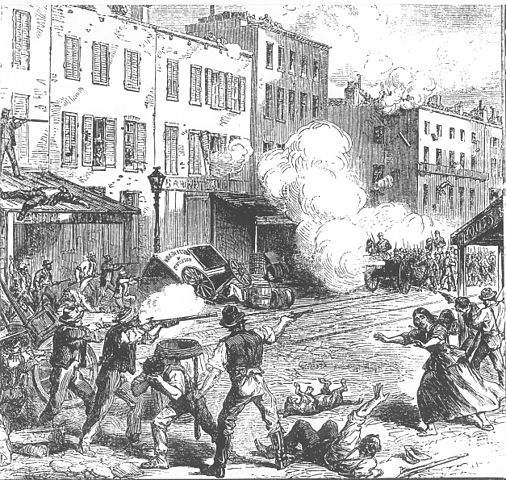
B. Josh Gibson

C. Larry Doby

D. Jason Collins

E. Barry Bonds

**\_\_\_\_\_9. The *largest race riot in American History* started when a teenage boy stepped on the foot of a young woman when boarding an elevator. Surprisingly, despite the unrivaled violence which took place during the three day long bloodletting, it has received very little coverage in historical texts. At one point, a man flying in a cropduster dropped dynamite over the Greenwood section of the town, according to the *Chicago Defender*.**



A. The Los Angeles Riot

B. The Newark Riot

C. The Tulsa Riot

D. The Sand Creek Massacre

E. Wounded Knee

**\_\_\_\_\_10. He stole the CSS *Planter* straight out of Charleston Harbor and then surrendered it to the Union Navy during the Civil War. After the war, he would be elected to the United States House of Representatives from the state of South Carolina.**

A. Robert Smalls

B. Frederick Douglass

C. William Gould Shaw

D. Henry Louis Gates

E. Crispus Attucks

**\_\_\_\_\_11. This African-American leader published *The North Star*, an abolitionist journal, in the years prior to the Civil War. During the war, he advocated for allowing African-Americans to serve in the Union Army. After the war, he became involved in the suffrage movement for both African-Americans and for women.**

A. William Lloyd Garrison

B. Elijah Lovejoy

C. David Walker

D. Frederick Douglas

E. Lyman Beecher

**\_\_\_\_\_12. He was the founder of the *African Methodist Episcopal Church*, and the leader of one of the first sit-ins in American History.**

A. Richard Allen

B. Jerimiah Wright

C. Jonathan Winthrop

D. George Whitefield

E. Fred Shuttlesworth

**\_\_\_\_\_13. This *book* was an all-inclusive list of hotels, motels, restaurants, and businesses which did not segregate. It was published during the era of segregation for African-American travelers.**

A. *The Green Book*

B. *The Rand-McNally Atlas*

C. *The Integration Almanac*

D. *Let’s Go! Jim Crow Edition*

E. *The Jim Crow Travel Guide*



**\_\_\_\_\_14. Public Enemy’s “Fight the Power!” became the soundtrack to this *unsettling racial confrontation in Virginia Beach in 1989*. In the years following the rioting, new events for Labor Day weekend, including the American Music Festival and the Rock N’ Roll half marathon were organized. This year will mark the 25th Anniversary of the event.**

A. Greekfest

B. “White Flight”

C. The Sit-In Movement

D. The Chick’s Beach Riot

E. The Do The Right Thing Incident

**\_\_\_\_\_15. The spiritual leader of the *Black Panther Party*, who had articulated a radical agenda for reform known as the *“Black Power”* was this man. Originally a member of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, he eventually left the movement because he could not abandon the right of self-defense**.



A. Stokely Carmichael

B. Malcolm X

C. Huey Newton

D. H. Rapp Brown

E. Jesse Jackson

**\_\_\_\_\_16. As *heavyweight champion of the world*, he gave up his title and his belt in order to protest against the Vietnam War. When he refused the draft, he was stripped of his titles and banned from boxing.**



A. Sonny Liston

B. Muhammad Ali

C. Larry Holmes

D. George Foreman

E. Leon Spinks

**\_\_\_\_\_17. He was once declared “The Most Dangerous Negro in America” by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer – this despite the fact that he was a committed pacifist and labor union leader. His proudest accomplishment was the organizing of the *March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom*, which took place in August of 1963. He was also the leader of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the Vice President of the AFL-CIO during the 1950s.**

A. Eugene V. Debs

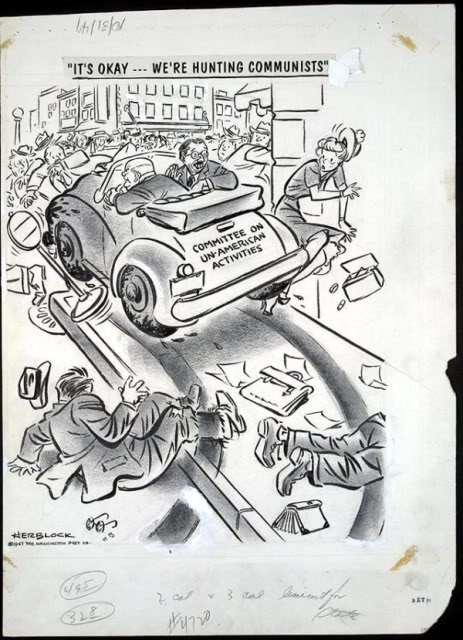
B. Samuel Gompers

C. Terence V. Powderly

D. Asa Philip Randolph

E. John L. Lewis

**\_\_\_\_\_18. This stage actor was *blacklisted* for his support of socialist and communist causes during the 1950s. He was one example of a person who was harmed by the House Un-American Activities Committee, satire below:**



A. Langston Hughes

B. Harry Belafonte

C. Paul Robeson

D. Morgan Freeman

E. Sidney Poitier

**\_\_\_\_\_19. This man was the founder of Black History Month and a professor of American History on the faculty of Howard University in Washington, D.C. When it began, the celebration was referred to as “Negro History Week” and was set to coincide with the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln – “The Great Emancipator” – and Frederick Douglas.**

A. Carter Woodson

B. W.E.B. DuBois

C. George Washington Carver

D. Booker T. Washington

E. John Hope Franklin



**\_\_\_\_\_20. This woman was a co-founder of the NAACP and a journalist who was devoted to ending the practice of lynching in the United States. Her stories exposed the crimes of white supremacist organizations throughout the South. Her book, *A Red Record*, chronicles this period of US History**.

A. Jane Addams

B. Ida B. Wells-Barnett

C. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

D. Susan B. Anthony

E. Ida Tarbell

**\_\_\_\_\_21. Although sometimes criticized for his gradualist approach to the expansion of Civil Rights for African-Americans, this man’s leadership during a difficult period of social change in the South was essential. He believed in education as a force to transform the black community, particularly vocational education. He served as the leader of the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama for many years, and his *“Atlanta Compromise”* speech of 1895 helped to define race relations in the South**.

A. Booker T. Washington

B. George Washington Carver

C. W.E.B. DuBois

D. Frederick Douglass

E. Charles Hamilton Houston

**\_\_\_\_\_22. In ruling against this man in a famous Supreme Court decision, *Chief Justice Roger Taney* claimed**:

*In the opinion of the court, the legislation and histories of the times, and the language used in the Declaration of Independence, show, that neither the class of persons who had been imported as slaves, nor their descendants, whether they had become free or not, were then acknowledged as a part of the people, nor intended to be included in the general words used in that memorable instrument.*

*It is difficult at this day to realize the state of public opinion in relation to that unfortunate race, which prevailed in the civilized and enlightened portions of the world at the time of the Declaration of Independence, and when the Constitution of the United States was framed and adopted. But the public history of every European nation displays it in a manner too plain to be mistaken.*

*They had for more than a century before been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior, that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit.*

A. Anthony Burns

B. Crispus Attucks

C. Homer Plessy

D. Medgar Evers

E. Dred Scott

**\_\_\_\_\_23. Identify the many who was “kidnapped” by the slave catchers seeking to enforce the *Fugitive Slave Law* in Boston in 1854, as advertised in the broadside below.**



A. Dred Scott

B. Anthony Burns

C. David Walker

D. Franklin Pierce

E. Henry “Box” Brown

**\_\_\_\_\_24. This man was the only slave who joined the *Corps of Discovery* during their cross continent expedition to explore the Louisiana Territory. He was William Clark’s personal slave, but eventually, he would be emancipated.**

A. Jemmy

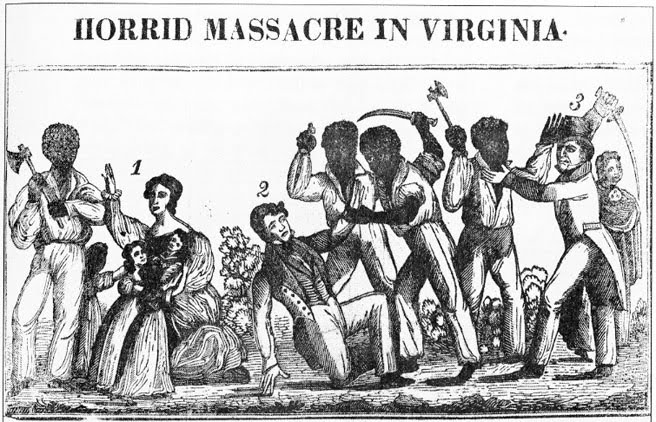
B. York

C. Nat Turner

D. Gabriel

E. Mumbata

**\_\_\_\_\_25. Which Virginia slave and leader of an 1831 slave revolt is the subject of the woodcarving below?**



A. The Harper’s Ferry Raid

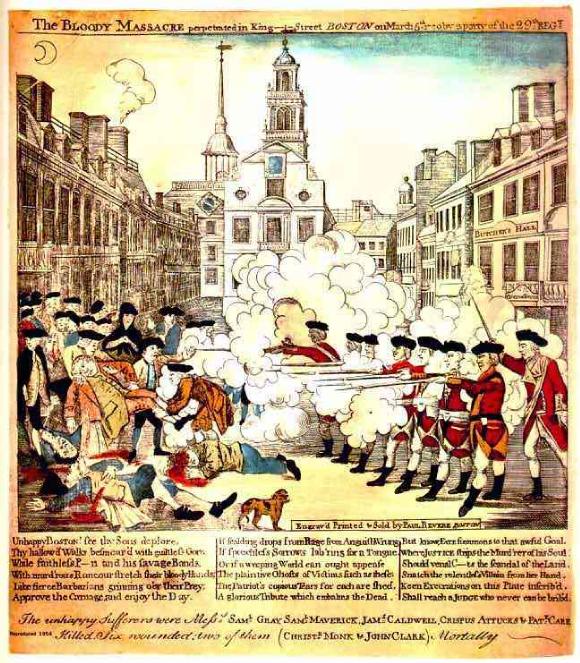
B. The Stono Rebellion

C. Nat Turner’s Rebellion

D. Gabriel’s Revolt

E. Denmark Vesey’s Uprising

**\_\_\_\_\_26. Which *African-American patriot* died in the event depicted below – a famous print by Paul Revere which exaggerated the circumstances of the Boston Massacre:**



A. Denmark Vesey

B. Anthony Burns

C. Crispus Attucks

D. Harriet Tubman

E. Sojourner Truth

**\_\_\_\_\_27. She is the author of numerous books, and her fiction is considered some of the finest in all American literature. Indeed, many consider her the United States greatest living author.**

***Beloved***

***Home***

***Song of Solomon***

***A Mercy***

***Love***

***Tar Baby***

***The Bluest Eye***

A. Alice Walker

B. Zora Neale Hurston

C. Maya Angelou

D. Ida B. Wells-Barnett

E. Toni Morrison

**\_\_\_\_\_28. He was the influential leader of the rap band *Public Enemy*, which produced such songs as “911 is a Joke,” “By the Time I Get to Arizona,” and “Can’t Truss It” during the 1980s and 1990s. The band and its leader was strongly influenced by the themes of economic self-reliance that characterized the philosophies of Marcus Garvey, the Nation of Islam, and Malcolm X, but he has never bound by any particular philosophy except the desire for economic, social, and political justice. The song “By the Time I Get to Arizona” was a protest song criticizing the state of Arizona for failing to recognize the federal holiday established for the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Some of the bands lyrics and videos seem to have violent undertones.**

A. Easy E

B. Dr. Dre

C. Chuck D

D. Ice-T

E. Flava Flav

**\_\_\_\_\_29. He was the first *African-American governor of Virginia*, and the first African-American governor of any state since the Reconstruction period in United States history.**

A. Mark Warner

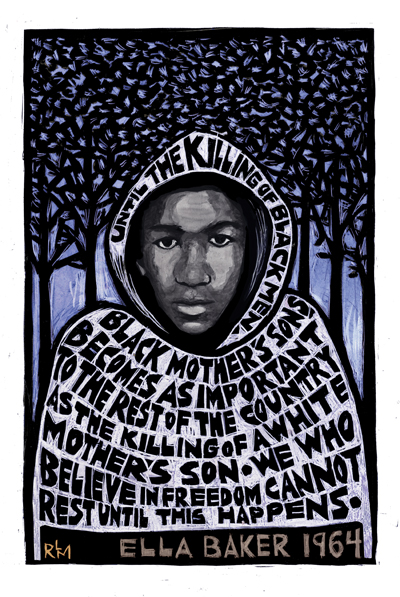
B. George Allen

C. Chuck Robb

D. Douglas Wilder

E. Jim Gilmore

**\_\_\_\_\_30. The political cartoon below features a statement from Ella Baker: a quotation from 1964, many decades ago. What student centered organization did she help to organize in the early 1960s which fit into her often articulated belief that *“Strong people do not need strong leaders.”***



A. The National Association for the

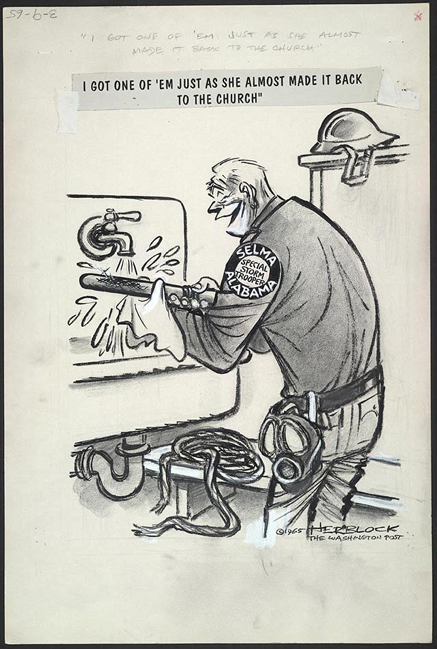
Advancement of Colored People.

B. Congress of Racial Equality

C. Southern Christian Leadership Conference

D. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

E. The Black Panther Party



**\_\_\_\_\_31. The political cartoon above demonstrates the degree of police brutality which took place during the *Selma March* on “Bloody Sunday” – in March of 1965. *Which piece of Civil Rights legislation was passed after Americans were shocked and disgusted by the actions of Alabama State troopers in response to this march to encourage voter registration among African-American citizens in Alabama?***

A. The Civil Rights Act of 1964

B. The Voting Rights Act of 1965

C. Executive Order #9066

D. The *Brown V. Board of Ed*. Decision

E. The Twenty Fourth Amendment

**\_\_\_\_\_32. Although the affair with Thomas Jefferson was denied during the course of his lifetime, this woman was the *mother* of six of Thomas Jefferson’s children. The nature of their relationship remains mysterious**.

A. Sally Hemings

B. Peggy Eaton

C. Alice Roosevelt

D. Monica Lewinsky

E. Julia Grant

**\_\_\_\_\_33. In 1829, just two years before a violent uprising in Virginia, this man wrote his famous *Appeal.* In the published document, he called upon slaves to rise up using violent force against their masters. The author of the work, a free black who had worked as a publisher of abolitionist literature, was found dead in the months following the publication and distribution of his *Appeal.* Although the coroner claimed he had died of tuberculosis, rumors persist that he was poisoned.**



A. Elijah Lovejoy

B. David Walker

C. William Lloyd Garrison

D. Frederick Douglass

E. Lyman Beecher

**\_\_\_\_\_34. In this *Supreme Court* case, the decision rendered by the Court was that segregation was legal, as long as the institutions created were “separate but equal.”**

A. The Dred Scott Decision

B. *Plessy V. Ferguson*

C. *Brown V. Board of Education, Topeka, KS*

D. *Marbury V. Madison*

E. *Loving V. Virginia*

**\_\_\_\_\_35. In addition to being the first African-American to receive a doctorate in history from Harvard, he was also the author of *The Souls of Black Folks*, the founder of the *National Association for the Advancement of Colored People*, the leader of the *Niagara Movement*, and an outspoken advocate for social, political, and economic justice for African-Americans in the United Nations.**



A. Booker T. Washington

B. George Washington Carver

C. W.E.B. DuBois

D. Henry Louis Gates

E. Frederick Douglass

**\_\_\_\_\_36. He was the author of *“A Letter From a Birmingham Jail,”* and the orator who composed the “I Have A Dream” speech. He also led the Montgomery Bus Boycott, founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, fought for the poor, and opposed the Vietnam War.**

A. Malcolm X

B. Ralph Abernathy

C. Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

D. Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth

E. John Lewis

**\_\_\_\_\_37. Identify the author of the poem below, by the most prolific member of a literary movement *The Harlem Renaissance*.**

**A Dream Deferred**

What happens to a dream deferred?

Does it dry up   
like a raisin in the sun?   
Or fester like a sore--   
And then run?   
Does it stink like rotten meat?   
Or crust and sugar over--   
like a syrupy sweet?

Maybe it just sags   
like a heavy load.

Or does it explode?

A. Countee Cullen

B. e.e. cummings

C. Langston Hughes

D. Billy Collins

**\_\_\_\_\_38. During his life, he served as the *leader of the NAACP in Mississippi*. He organized the prosecution in the case against the murderers of Emmett Till in 1955 and helped to secure the grounds of Ole Miss when James Meredith became the first black man to attend classes at that college. He was murdered in 1963; the crime went unpunished:**

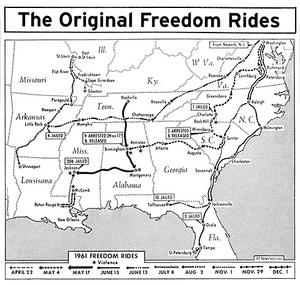
A. Medgar Evers

B. George Wallace

C. Fred Shuttlesworth

D. Julian Bond

**\_\_\_\_\_39. Which organization put together the trip below in order to test the segregation laws in the United States of America?**



A. The National Association for the

Advancement of Colored People.

B. Congress of Racial Equality

C. Southern Christian Leadership Conference

D. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

E. The Black Panther Party

**\_\_\_\_\_40. The illustration below demonstrates that even eight years after *Thurgood Marshall* had won this case before the Supreme Court, many schools in the South remained segregated.**



A. The Dred Scott Decision

B. *Plessy V. Ferguson*

C. *Brown V. Board of Education, Topeka, KS*

D. *Marbury V. Madison*

E. *Loving V. Virginia*